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<u>L24</u>	704/\$.ccls. and ((audience same profile) and (audience same factors) and (content same subject))	0	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	("grammitical structure" with text) and "rhetorical structure" and ((audience same profile) and (audience same factors) and (content same subject))	0	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	"rhetorical element" or (rhetorical same element) and (proposal with sentence\$) and (product same class or differentiator or functionality or description) and content\$ and ((audience same profile) and (audience same factors) and (content same subject))	10	<u>L22</u>
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<u>L17</u>	("rhetorical element" or (rhetorical same element)) and (proposal with sentence\$) with ((classical adj definition)and (product same class or differentiator or functionality or description)) and content\$	0	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	L15 and @pd > 20060614	4	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	cobb.in. and lee.in. and (rhetorical near5 data same management)	6	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	cobb.in. and lee.in.	55	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	"rhetorical element" or (rhetorical same element) and (proposal with sentence\$) and (product same class or differentiator or functionality or description) and content\$	11	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	"rhetorical element" or (rhetorical same element) and (proposal with sentence\$) and (product same class or differentiator or functionality or description)	11	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	707/\$.cccls. and ((receiv\$ same user same input\$) and ((grammatical same structure same text) and (rhetorical same structure) and sentence\$) and (data same record\$) and (display\$ same document or webpage\$) and (convert\$ same data near3 format\$) and verb)	5	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	707/\$.cccls. and ((receiv\$ same user same input\$) and ((grammatical same structure same text) and (rhetorical same structure) and sentence\$) and (data same record\$) and (display\$ same document or webpage\$) and (convert\$ same data near3 format\$))	5	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	"grammatical structure" and "text entry" and "rhetorical structure" near3 sentence\$ and (display\$ same document)	6	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	715/\$.cccls. and ((receiv\$ same user same input\$) and ((grammatical same structure same text) and (rhetorical same structure) and sentence\$) and (data same record\$) and (display\$ same document or webpage\$) and (convert\$ same data near3 format\$))	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	"grammatical structure" and "text entry" and "rhetorical structure" near3 sentence\$	6	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	(receiv\$ same user same input\$) and ((grammatical same structure same text) and (rhetorical same structure) and sentence\$) and (data same record\$) and (display\$ same document or webpage\$) and (convert\$ same data near3 format\$)	5	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	(receiv\$ same user same input\$) and ((grammatical same structure same text) and (rhetorical same structure) and sentence\$) and (data same record\$) and (display\$ same document or webpage\$)	7	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	704/\$.cccls. and ((receiv\$ same user same input\$) and (grammatical same structure same text) and (rhetorical same structure) and sentence\$ and (convert\$ same data near3 format\$))	0	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	704/\$.cccls. and ((receiv\$ same user same input\$) and (grammatical same structure same text) and (rhetorical same structure) and sentence\$)	3	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(receiv\$ same user same input\$) and (grammatical same structure same text) and (rhetorical same structure) and sentence\$	10	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	("grammitical structure" with text) and "rhetorical structure"	0	<u>L1</u>

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Releva

**1** [The FINITE STRING Newsletter: Abstracts of current literature](#)

Computational Linguistics Staff

January 1987 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 13 Issue 1-2

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:

[pdf\(6.15 MB\)](#)  
[Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#)

**2** [Expressing rhetorical relations in instructional text: a case study of the purpose relation](#)

Keith Vander Linden, James H. Martin

March 1995 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 21 Issue 1

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:

[pdf\(2.12 MB\)](#)  
[Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Natural language provides an extensive set of lexical and grammatical forms for expressing con from which writers choose the particular form that they feel will produce the most effective exp the communicative context. An important task of the text generation researcher is to specify bo of these forms and the contexts in which they are used. This paper addresses this issue in the c expression of procedural relations between actions in instruction ...

**3** [Special issue on knowledge representation](#)



Ronald J. Brachman, Brian C. Smith

February 1980 **ACM SIGART Bulletin**, Issue 70

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(13.13 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#)


In the fall of 1978 we decided to produce a special issue of the SIGART Newsletter devoted to a current knowledge representation research. We felt that there were two useful functions such as serve. First, we hoped to elicit a clear picture of how people working in this subdiscipline unders knowledge representation research, to illuminate the issues on which current research is focus catalogue what approaches and techniques are currently being developed. Secon ...

**4**

[Mindstorms: children, computers, and powerful ideas](#)

Seymour Papert  
January 1980 Book

**Publisher:** Basic Books, Inc.

Full text available:  [pdf\(12.45 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [cited by](#), [index terms](#)

### **The Gears of My Childhood**

Before I was two years old I had developed an intense involvement with automobiles. The name made up a very substantial portion of my vocabulary: I was particularly proud of knowing about the transmission system, the gearbox, and most especially the differential. It was, of course, many years later before I understood how gears work; but once I did, playing with gears became a favorite loved rotating circular object ...


## **5 Spoken dialogue technology: enabling the conversational user interface**



Michael F. McTear

March 2002 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 34 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(987.69 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Spoken dialogue systems allow users to interact with computer-based applications such as data expert systems by using natural spoken language. The origins of spoken dialogue systems can be traced back to Artificial Intelligence research in the 1950s concerned with developing conversational interfaces. However, it is only within the last decade or so, with major advances in speech technology, that working systems have been developed and, in some cases, introduced into commerce ...



**Keywords:** Dialogue management, human computer interaction, language generation, language understanding, speech recognition, speech synthesis

## **6 The FINITE STRING newsletter: Abstracts of current literature**

Computational Linguistics Staff

January 1986 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 12 Issue 1

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.24 MB\)](#) 

Additional Information: [full citation](#)


[Publisher Site](#)

## **7 Research contributions - University of Massachusetts: TAG's as a grammatical formalism for language generation**

David D. McDonald, James D. Pustejovsky

May 1986 **Proceedings of the workshop on Strategic computing natural language HLT '86**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.05 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)


Tree Adjoining Grammars, or "TAG's", (Joshi, Levy & Takahashi 1975; Joshi 1983; Kroch & Joshi 1985) were developed as an alternative to the standard syntactic formalisms that are used in theoretical and computational language. They are attractive because they may provide just the aspects of context sensitive expression power that actually appear in human languages while otherwise remaining context free. This paper describes how we have applied the theory of Tree Adjoining Grammars to natural language generation ...

## **8 Language representation and reference: Subsequent reference: syntactic and rhetorical context**

David D. McDonald

July 1978 **Proceedings of the 1978 workshop on Theoretical issues in natural language**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  [pdf\(696.58 KB\)](#)  
 [Publisher Site](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Once an object is introduced into a discourse, the form of subsequent references to it is strongly governed by convention. This paper discusses how those conventions can be represented by a generation facility. A multistage representation is used, allowing decisions to be made when an object is available. It is suggested that a specification of rhetorical structure of the intended discourse should be included with the present syntactic ...

9 Sequential thematic organization of publications: how to achieve coherence in proposals and

 J. R. Tracey, D. E. Rugh, W. S. Starkey  
 August 1999 **ACM SIGDOC Asterisk Journal of Computer Documentation**, Volume 23 Issue 3

**Publisher:** ACM Press


Full text available:  [pdf\(3.80 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)

10 Attention, intentions, and the structure of discourse

Barbara J. Grosz, Candace L. Sidner  
 July 1986 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 12 Issue 3

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(3.01 MB\)](#)  
 [Publisher Site](#)



Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

In this paper we explore a new theory of discourse structure that stresses the role of purpose and intention in discourse. In this theory, discourse structure is composed of three separate but interrelated components: the structure of the sequence of utterances (called the linguistic structure), a structure of purpose (called the intentional structure), and the state of focus of attention (called the attentional state). The linguistic structure consists of segments of the discourse into which ...

11 The FINITE STRING newsletter: Abstracts of current literature

Computational Linguistics Staff  
 July 1984 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 10 Issue 3-4

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.30 MB\)](#)  
 [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#)

12 Anaphora and Discourse Structure

Bonnie Webber, Matthew Stone, Aravind Joshi, Alistair Knott  
 December 2003 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 29 Issue 4

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(554.20 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We argue in this article that many common adverbial phrases generally taken to signal a discourse relation between syntactically connected units within discourse structure instead work anaphorically to convey relational meaning, with only indirect dependence on discourse structure. This allows a simpler discourse structure to provide scaffolding for compositional semantics and reveals multiple ways in which meaning conveyed by adverbial connectives can interact with that associated with the discourse ...


13 Selected IR-Related Dissertation Abstracts

 March 1993 **ACM SIGIR Forum**, Volume 27 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:

Additional Information:

 [pdf\(2.24 MB\)](#)

[full citation, abstract](#)

The following are citations selected by title and abstract as being related to Information Retrieval resulting from a computer search, using BRS Information Technologies, of the Dissertation Abstract database produced by University Microfilms International (UMI). Included are UMI order number, author, degree, year, institution; number of pages, and abstract. Unless otherwise specified, paper microform copies of dissertations may be ordered from University Microfilms International ...

#### 14 Selected IR-Related Dissertation Abstracts

 February 1992 **ACM SIGIR Forum**, Volume 26 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.24 MB\)](#)



Additional Information: [full citation](#)

#### 15 Machine translation divergences: a formal description and proposed solution

Bonnie J. Dorr

December 1994 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 20 Issue 4

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.41 MB\)](#)   
[Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)



There are many cases in which the natural translation of one language into another results in a form than that of the original. The existence of translation divergences (i.e., crosslinguistic differences) makes the straightforward transfer from source structures into target structures impractical. Machine translation systems have mechanisms for handling divergent structures but do not provide a general procedure that takes advantage of the systematic relationships ...

#### 16 A collaborative planning model of intentional structure

Karen E. Lochbaum

December 1998 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 24 Issue 4

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(3.36 MB\)](#)   
[Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

An agent's ability to understand an utterance depends upon its ability to relate that utterance to preceding discourse. The agent must determine whether the utterance begins a new segment of discourse, completes the current segment, or contributes to it. The intentional structure of the discourse, comprised of discourse segment purposes and their interrelationships, plays a central role in this process (Grosz and Sidner 1986). In this paper, we provide a computational model for recognizing ...

#### 17 Artificial intelligence

Elaine Rich

January 1983 Book

**Publisher:** McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [cited by](#), [review](#)

The goal of this book is to provide programmers and computer scientists with a readable introduction to the problems and techniques of artificial intelligence (A.I.). The book can be used either as a text for a course in A.I. or as a self-study guide for computer professionals who want to learn what A.I. is all about.

The book was designed as the text for a one-semester, introductory graduate course in A.I. In such a course it should be possible to cover all of the material in the book ...

#### 18 Getting and giving information: What is this text about?



Nicolas Hernandez, Brigitte Grau

October 2003 **Proceedings of the 21st annual international conference on Documentation S**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(229.96 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Most work in text retrieval aims at presenting the information held by several texts in order to c  
clues towards these texts and to allow a navigation between them. Besides, a lesser interest is  
the definition of principles for accessing content of single documents. As most information retrie  
return documents from an initial request made of words, a usual solution consists of presenting  
titles and highlighting words of the request inside a passage or in ...

**Keywords:** dynamic summarization, meta-descriptors and topical descriptors identification, tex  
text visualization

**19** The FINITE STRING newsletter: Abstracts of current literature

Computational Linguistics Staff

January 1985 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 11 Issue 1

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available: pdf(1.32 MB)   
[Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#)

**20** Genre taxonomy: A knowledge repository of communicative actions



Takeshi Yoshioka, George Herman, JoAnne Yates, Wanda Orlikowski

October 2001 **ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)**, Volume 19 Issue 4

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(759.99 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index te](#)

We propose a genre taxonomy as a knowledge repository of communicative structures or "typifi  
enacted by organizational members. The genre taxonomy is intended to help people make sens  
types of communicative actions and provide ideas for improving work processes that coordinate  
communication of information. It engages several features to achieve this objective. First, the g  
taxonomy represents the elements of both genres and genre systems as embedded in a social c

**Keywords:** Genre, genre systems, grammar, information search and retrieval, taxonomy

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